9 Army vol.

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

Alledged Neceſſity of hiring Foreign Troops, &c.

[Price TWO SHILLINGS.]

1778

CONSIDERATIONS

Great Britain Army

[This TWO SHILLINGS]

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

Alledged Neceſſity of hiring Foreign Troops,

AND THE

Preſent Method of recruiting the Army;

WITH

A PLAN

FOR

Augmenting the Army, and regulating the Militia.

LONDON:

Printed for P. ELMSLEY, facing SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND;
and W. DAVIS, the Corner of SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MDCCLXXVIII.

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

Alledged Neceſſity of hiring Foreign Troops, &c

AT this diſaſtrous moment, when our great national loſs is confirmed by authority, and the luſtre of the Britiſh arms not a little impaired; when amazement and diſmay are viſible in every countenance; when troops to ſupport the declining intereſts of the nation muſt be collected, *coute qu'il coute*, from every mercenary ſtate that will ſupply them; it may not be improper to call the attention of the public to a propoſal that will ſtrengthen the hands of government, and enable thoſe who have the conduct of the war, proſperouſly to conclude what they have ſo juſtly (but ſo unfortunately) begun, without a fatal dependance on foreigners.

Theſe are the objects of this publication; which, if attended to, will not only repair, in point of numbers, the loſs of that brave army, which has fallen a ſacrifice to innumerable hardſhips and dangers, but will ſave vaſt ſums to the ſtate, in the two articles of foreign auxiliaries and the militia, whenever it ſhall be neceſſary to augment his Majeſty's forces, and to array that *conſtitutional army*.

Two reaſons have been aſſigned for hiring foreigners.

1ſt. That it is ultimately cheaper to take foreign troops into our pay, than to raiſe new regiments at home, becauſe foreigners do not ſubject the nation to half-pay.

2dly. That it is a meaſure of neceſſity, as men cannot be had at home.

The truth of both thoſe reaſons I am inclined to doubt, on the following grounds.

Upon a calculation of the charge of our German auxiliaries for three years, the exceſs of their expence above that of an equal number of our own troops (allowing 10*l.* *per* man, levy money) will defray the pay of the reduced Britiſh officers for fifteen years. The regiment of Hanau, conſiſting of 668 men, ſhall be the proof of this aſſertion; the expence is calculated for three years, on the ſuppoſition, that at the expiration of that term the regiment may be returned to Heſſe.

Total charge of this regiment for three years	£. 68,072	2	2¼
Total ditto of a Britiſh regiment, with 10*l.* levy money	44,693	15	0
Total exceſs for the German regiment. -	£. 23,478	7	2¼

This ſum will defray the Britiſh officers, whoſe half-pay amounts to 1712*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* *per annum* for fifteen years.

Without farther comment, I leave the public to judge, whether fifteen years purchaſe is a good price for an officer's life and continuance on half-pay, and whether my doubt in this particular is well or ill-founded? Requeſting that if I am wrong, the error of my calculation (Appendix No. I.) may be pointed out to me: until this happens, its authority goes

to

to the whole extent of the meaſure, and proves it to be fundamentally injurious to the ſtate, and cruelly unjuſt to the army.

The 20,807 Germans, excluſive of Hanoverians, already in our ſervice, coſt the nation above 637,000*l.* more for one year than ſo many Britiſh troops would have coſt; in three years their exceſs will be above 1,118,000*l.* Should more troops be taken from Germany into our pay, the expence may increaſe (if it has not already) until the difference is ſuch, that the intereſt thereof may equal the half-pay of the reduced Britiſh officers, of an army exactly the ſame in point of numbers.

The *excellence* and *œconomy* of this meaſure cannot be put in a truer light.

The ſecond reaſon for preferring foreigners, is, that men cannot be had at home.

Have any ſteps been taken (except in the ſingle inſtance of General Frazer's regiment) to get men, other than by additional companies, and an advanced bounty to Britiſh volunteers of 5*l.* at the very inſtant that this nation is paying in levy money, ſubſidies, douceurs, &c. &c. at the rate of fourteen guineas *per* man (reckoning only 30 crowns Banco, and the firſt year's ſubſidy, as levy money) for every German ſoldier now in America. Is it then juſt to conclude that men cannot be got, becauſe this one miſerable effort has failed? Are there no reſources in this great nation? Is the country depopulated? Its finances ruined? Its ſpirit gone? No; but the ſpirit of our brave forefathers is gone! Our ſoldiers, our plans too, it is ſaid,—are foreign! Our ſucceſs has been that of foreigners, when they wage war againſt Britiſh troops and Britiſh councils.

Let

Let Parliament adopt the plan for England, which ſhall be immediately propoſed; let it call on the children of the ſtate; let it regulate, on principles of utility and œconomy, its overgrown and expenſive militia, and an armed force of 40,000 men, under officers, profeſſionally ſoldiers, will ſtart up from the bowels of England, to regain her honour and aſſert her rights. Until the ſubjects of this kingdom are put on an exact equality with foreigners as to terms, and until the efficacy of the plan for parochial draughts has been tried, it is uncandid, it is unjuſt, it is an impoſition on the underſtanding of the public, to aſſert that men cannot be had at home. Let Highland chieftans be ſubſidized, and the barren mountains of Scotland will teem with excellent ſoldiers; grant harmleſs indulgences to oppreſſed Iriſh Roman-Catholics, and they will fight with zeal againſt puritans; let adminiſtration, rouſed by the calamity of their country, attempt theſe things, and men will be found, as brave, as vigilant as Germans. The plea of neceſſity will then be juſtifiable, when theſe attempts, after every exertion, after ſtraining every nerve to give them the deſired ſucceſs, ſhall have failed.

Had the Author of this plan a thouſand lives, he would hazard them all for its ſucceſs; and pledge his little reſponſibility, that by theſe means 45,000 ſubjects of the realm might be in arms before Midſummer 1778, in addition to the forces already voted by Parliament.

In this ſituation, collected within itſelf, depending on its native reſources, the combined powers of Europe could not ſhake the firm baſis of this iſle: ſuch an armament would enforce reſpect abroad, give credit to adminiſtration at home, and tend more to the reconciliation or reduction of America, than volumes of manifeſto's from our military commiſſioners.

It is not meant to ſwell this introduction with an enumeration of the collateral benefits ariſing from this ſcheme: that of keeping at home,

for

for the future, ſuch vaſt ſums as have gone to Germany in levy money, douceurs and ſubſidies (other terms for levy money) is too obvious not to ſtrike every conſiderer of this plan: but there is one not quite ſo evident, which I ſhall juſt mention; it may render the lower claſs of the people more induſtrious. The apprehenſions of expoſing their children to this call, may effect what ſhame and advice cannot. If it ſhould have this conſequence, the country gentlemen will doubly reap the benefit of this propoſal, by a decreaſing land-tax and poor's-rate; ſo that the utility, œconomy, and efficacy of this plan will be felt by the nation as long as its conſtitution and its liberties exiſt.

The plan ſhall be given to the public nearly in the ſame form in which it was laid before his majeſty and his miniſters in June laſt; the alteration is owing to the addition in the number of foreign troops and the conſequent increaſe of expence.

PLAN

FOR

Augmenting the Army, and regulating the Militia.

THE preſent mode of recruiting the Army having, on various occaſions, failed in raiſing the number of men neceſſary to recruit and augment his Majeſty's army; whereby government has been forced to hire foreign troops on terms extremely diſadvantageous to the public; to prevent the like neceſſity for the future, this plan for recruiting the army and regulating the militia is ſubmitted to his Majeſty, his miniſters, and the public; as it is apprehended that vaſt ſums may thereby be ſaved to the nation; the militia and army annually compleated in time of peace; and a certain method of augmenting the army in time of war or rebellion ſo ordered, as to afford ſpeedy and effectual ſupplies on ſudden emergencies.

The plan now offered to the public conſideration is founded on this principle:

" That the nation has a right to call on thoſe for its defence who have
" been nurſed up under the humanity of its laws, and fed and
" cloathed by the bounty of its inhabitants."

Upon

Upon this principle parliament has a right to call on thoſe to ſerve in his Majeſty's army, who have, in their infancy, been ſupported by their pariſhes, and as there are 9248 * pariſhes in England and Wales, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that there are three men in each pariſh from ſixteen to thirty, unmarried, capable of bearing arms, who owe their exiſtence to the parochial proviſion for the poor, or in the whole 27,000 men †.

From this body of hardy and undebauched peaſantry, recruits for the army are annually to be drawn by ballot, in ſuch manner as parliament ſhall direct; for which purpoſe 3000 men after the firſt year will amply ſuffice, allowing Scotland and Ireland to furniſh one thouſand annually; at this rate each pariſh will only ſupply one recruit every third year in time of peace.

The artillery and cavalry need not be comprehended in this plan, as from the nature of their ſervice and higher pay they are more eaſily recruited; and as neither Scotland and Ireland are included, and the preſent mode of recruiting need not be relinquiſhed until trial of this has been made, no evil can enſue.

In order to make the trial, parliament ſhould call for returns from the conſtables of every pariſh, (aſſiſted by the overſeers and churchwardens) of the men between the age of ſixteen and thirty, unmarried, who have been maintained by the pariſh, or received a regular allowance from it, and are capable of bearing arms: theſe returns to be tranſ-

* According to Camden; Biſhop Parker makes their number 9407, and later accounts give to England alone 9684 pariſhes.

† The annual expence of maintaining the poor is above 1,700,000, by returns called for laſt ſeſſion of parliament. *vide* Appendix, No. *r*.

mitted

mitted to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, in order to be laid before parliament.

Returns of the males that actually are, or have been a burthen in the manner aforeſaid upon the pariſh, under the age of ſixteen, ſpecifying their different ages, ſhould alſo be called for, and tranſmitted likewiſe to the Lords Lieutenants for the inſpection of parliament, as from them the future ſupply may be known almoſt to a certainty.

Theſe returns will probably be defective at the beginning, from inatteniton to the pariſh regiſters; yet with all their imperfections, (which time and the ſuperintendance of parliament may eaſily remedy) they will demonſtrate the poſſibility of ſuch ſupplies, as no method yet attempted has been able to furniſh.

Three pounds to be allowed as bounty money by government to each recruit, or ſubſtitute, and upon the diſcharge of every man drafted from his pariſh, the liberty of exerciſing his calling in any city, corporation, or pariſh, in the county to which he originally belonged, to be granted to him for life, without removal until actually burthenſome.

The benefit of this mode of recruiting, in point of expence, will appear from a compariſon of the laſt augmentations to his Majeſty's army of foreigners, and the charges thereof, with thoſe upon this plan.

The laſt augmentations are,

20,807 Germans in 1776.

	£.	s.	d.
Levy money to 20,807 Germans - -	210,693	11	4½
Levy money to 20,807 Engliſhmen on this plan, contingencies included - - -	78,911	14	0
Saving by this plan - - - -	131,781	17	4½

If

If this great ſaving in the outſet of a war, has not ſufficient weight to induce adminiſtration to adopt this plan, perhaps the annual ſaving which it will introduce, may waken its attention, to an object ſo deſerving of their ſerious conſideration.

It is evident that the yearly ſupply of recruits which may be drawn from 9,248 pariſhes, will cauſe an annual diſcharge from the army, (compleated out of the 27,000 men which they are ſuppoſed to contain) of ſoldiers ſtill in the vigour of life, and perfectly diſciplined. With theſe men, diſcharged according to ſeniority of age and ſervice, it is propoſed annually to compleat a militia of 20,000 men, drafted from the preſent militia, and compoſed of its beſt trained men, in time of peace; allowing cloathing at the rate of 30*s.* 40*s.* per annum in ready money, and 1*s.* per day to each private for 21 days, whilſt aſſembled for the purpoſes of being muſtered, paid, cloathed and exerciſed; to each corporal cloathing at the ſame rate, 3*l.* per annum, and 15*d.* per day when aſſembled; and to each ſerjeant 18*d.* per day, 4*l.* per annum, and cloathing at the rate of 50*s.* each. In time of war the militia to be kept compleat by draughts from the pariſhes out of the married eleves or exempted batchelors above thirty, as in that period no men fit for ſervice will, probably, be diſcharged from the army. By this eſtabliſhment the army will be a nurſery for the militia, and the militia a comfortable retreat from the army; whereas at preſent, by the prohibition to inliſt ſubſtitutes, the militia is a drawback to the army, and for want of a regulation, ſuch as the one propoſed, the expence of ſuperannuated Chelſea penſioners is a vaſt burden on government; an article which would be greatly diminiſhed by entertaining only young men from ſixteen to thirty in the ſervice, diſcharging them in rotation whilſt in the prime of life, either into the militia, as a reward for their good behaviour, or into the body of the people, whilſt by their induſtry they are able to earn their bread; and receiving for the future on the Chelſea liſt

only thoſe who are diſabled in the ſervice. A militia thus conſtituted, and which in the courſe of a few years would be entirely compoſed of men thoroughly diſciplined, might, on the plan I ſhall immediately propoſe, be maintained at the expence of 109,927*l.* 10*s.* in the time of peace, and of 260,345*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* when incorporated with the army in time of war; whereas, its preſent annual charge is 179,766*l.* 11*s.* in time of peace, and when laſt embodied in 1762, the charge of the militia amounted to 504,658*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The difference of expence between the propoſed militia and that now exiſting, is 69,739*l.* 1*s.* in time of peace; and, in times when the militia muſt be embodied, 336,832*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for the firſt year, and 244,212*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for every ſucceeding year. This difference of the firſt year from thoſe that follow, is owing to the allowance to each private in the militia, equal to the half of what is generally given for ſubſtitutes, which I ſtate at only 3*l.* for 30,840 men.

Theſe ſums, when added to the diminution of the Chelſea outpenſioners eſtimate, which in 1769 amounted to 123,423*l.* 4s. 7*d.* and upon an average of the 14 years ſince the peace, to 113,000*l.* per annum, well deſerve the inſpection of parliament; as, without exaggerating, by the means of the plan ſuggeſted, and allowing one half for men diſabled in the ſervice, a farther ſaving of 61,500*l.* might be made without cruelty or ingratitude on the part of the public, as the average charge from the year 1712 to 1753 for Chelſea Hoſpital is only 22,966*l.*

By this plan alſo, the whole expence of a monſtrous half-pay liſt would, for the future, be prevented; as upon every augmentation of the army, an addition of one ſubaltern per company would ſuffice, even if the army was to be augmented to double its laſt peace eſtabliſhment of 31,000 men in Great Britain: three officers per company are allowed to the loweſt peace eſtabliſhment, and four officers are ſufficient when

companies

companies are compleated to 100 men. The eſtimate for the half-pay liſt in 1764 was 158,250*l.* 6*s.* The eſtimate for 1777 is 94,371*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The average charge for 14 years is 124,210*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* The nation has therefore paid to reduced officers 1,788,940*l*, beſides being ſtill charged with an annual burden of 94,371*l.* ſince the peace, and ſince the year 1699, 4,909,621*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Another article of expence which would be rendered unneceſſary by the propoſed plan, is that of additional companies, which coſt the nation 31,000*l.* per annum. The deſtruction of all non-commiſſioned (and but too frequently of many commiſſioned) officers employed in this ſervice, would alſo be prevented.

Laſtly, deſertion, which is become a trade among the idle and diſſolute, would be totally annihilated, and abuſes in the non-effective money of the army, and contingent recruiting accounts, would, in a great meaſure, be aboliſhed. Although no calculation can be made of the loſs the public ſuſtains from theſe inviſible drains, yet the ſums are by no means inconſiderable, which are through theſe channels drawn from the annual revenue of the kingdom.

From the above obſervations, it is clear to a demonſtration, that by adopting the plan of recruiting the army by drafts from the pariſhes, and ſupporting a militia of 20,000 men by the overflowings of the army, the following ſavings may be made partly immediately, partly in the courſe of a few years.

	£.	s.	d.
In the annual eſtimate of the militia -	69,739	1	0
In the annual eſtimate of the Chelſea penſioners -	61,500	0	0
In the annual average eſtimate of the half-pay liſt which every war will renew, and neither we nor our poſterity ſee an end of - - -	112,533	0	0
By additional companies - - -	31,000	0	0
By ſaving in bounty money, for which 185,120*l.* was granted in 1775 and 1776 - - -			
Total annual ſaving in peace - -	274,772	1	0
Total ſaving in war for the firſt year (the militia being embodied) - - - -	540,029	17	3
Total ſaving every year after the firſt in time of war (the militia embodied) - - -	447,519	17	3

To theſe ſavings there ſhould be added thoſe that would ariſe to the nation from raiſing and defraying 20807 of its own ſubjects, inſtead of hiring that number of foreigners. Had this plan been thought of and adopted in 1776, it would have ſaved the nation 371,000*l.* for that year, and for the current year 240,000*l.* in the two articles of levy money and pay to foreign troops.

It will have preciſely the ſame effect on every ſimilar augmentation of his Majeſty's army; and ſhould there now be a neceſſity of embodying the militia on its preſent eſtabliſhment, and taking 20,807 additional foreigners into Britiſh pay, by carrying this plan into execution now, 718,000*l.* of the public money will be ſaved the firſt year, and 484,000*l.* the ſecond, and every future year of war. Theſe ſums are the difference between the expence of hiring foreigners and embodying the militia as now regulated, and raiſing natives, and incorporating the militia on the plan now offered; and when theſe ſums are added to the other ſavings

that

that this propoſal will introduce, they will make the whole ſaving for three years to be above 2,000,000*l.*

It yet remains to ſtate the plan for regulating the militia.

To maintain the diſcipline of a militia, compoſed of ſubjects already trained to arms, in a cheap but effectual manner, England and Wales ſhould be divided into 20 diſtricts; an officer from the army, with the rank of major, ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend the militia of each diſtrict, having under him an adjutant to each regiment, (or battalion, if there are two to a regiment) with a ſerjeant major to each regiment or battalion alſo, and two ſerjeants and corporals to each company, making in the whole 20 majors, 50 adjutants, 50 ſerjeants major, 400 ſerjeants, and as many corporals.

The militia of the following diſtricts to aſſemble in May, at the places undermentioned.

1ſt Diſtrict	Northumberland Durham	at Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
2d Diſtrict	Cumberland Weſtmoreland Lancaſhire	Lancaſter.
3d Diſtrict	Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire	Preſton.
4th Diſtrict	North Riding Eaſt Riding	Leeds.
5th Diſtrict	Cheſhire Staffordſhire Derbyſhire	Newcaſtle upon Lyne.
6th Diſtrict	Lincolnſhire Nottinghamſhire	Lincoln.
7th Diſtrict	Leiceſterſhire Rutlandſhire Northamptonſhire Huntingdonſhire	Leiceſter and Northampton, alternately.

8th Diſtrict	Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire	Worceſter.
9th Diſtrict	Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire	Norwich and Bury, alternately.
10th Diſtrict	Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire	Hertford.
11th Diſtrict	Oxfordſhire, Bucks, Berks	Reading.
12th Diſtrict	Glo'ſterſhire, Herefordſhire	Glo'ſter.
13th Diſtrict	Middleſex, Surrey	Kingſton.
14th Diſtrict	Kent, Suſſex	Canterbury.
15th Diſtrict	Hants, Wilts	Saliſbury.
16th Diſtrict	Dorſet, Somerſet	Blandford.
17th Diſtrict	Devon, Cornwall	Exeter.
18th Diſtrict	South Wales, Monmouth	Caermarthen.
19th Diſtrict	North Wales, Shropſhire	Shrewſbury.
20th Diſtrict	London	

The militia, when aſſembled by itſelf, or incorporated with the army in the ſame manner as recruits, is to be ſubject to the articles of war; but as it is deſtined for the internal defence of the nation, it is never to be ſent out of the kingdom, nor drafted for foreign ſervice. The major of each diſtrict to ſuperintend the diſcipline, cloathing and muſtering of the militia. The deficiencies on the muſter-roll are to be filled up annually

nually by the diſcharged men from the army belonging to each diſtrict; and thoſe militia men who are no longer capable of ſerving, are annually to be diſcharged by the lord lieutenant of the county, and a penſion of 40*s. per annum* to be allowed them for life. This penſion will undoubtedly be a charge on government, although a very trifling one; what it will amount to, time, not calculation, will eſtabliſh. If in time of peace the number of diſcharged men is not ſufficient to compleat the 20,000 militia, draughts by ballot out of the married men reared by the pariſhes, or batchelors exceeding thirty years of age, ſhould be made in the ſame manner as thoſe for the army.

In order to encourage matrimony and population, no unmarried militiaman (widowers excepted) ſhould receive, after the firſt year, his annuity of 40*s.* without producing his marriage certificate, or other proof of his marriage; preference in receiving men into the militia to be given to married men and widowers with children, and bachelors ſhould be annually diſmiſſed to receive thoſe that have wives and families.

Eſtimate of the militia on the propoſed plan, in time of peace.

	£.	s.	d.
Subſiſtence to 20 Majors at 12*s.* 6*d.* per day -	4,562	10	0
Ditto to 50 adjutants, at 6*s.* per day - -	5,475	0	0
Ditto for 50 ſerjeants major, at 2*s.* per day -	1,825	0	0
Annual allowance to 20,000 men, ſerjeants and corporal included - - - -	41,200	0	0
Cloathing ditto and 50 ſerjeants major -	30,550	0	0
Twenty-one days ſubſiſtence to 20,000 men, non-commiſſioned officers included - -	21,315	0	0
Allowance for civil department - -	5,000	0	0
£.	109,927	10	0

Eſtimate

Eſtimate of the militia in time of war.

	£.	s.	d.
Subſiſtence to 20 majors, 50 adjutants, and 50 ſerjeants major - - - -	11,862	10	0
Cloathing for 50 ſerjeants major - -	150	0	0
Allowance for civil department - - -	5,000	0	0
Pay to 20,000 men for 365 days - -	243,333	0	0
	£. 260,345	10	0

Theſe outlines of a plan, calculated for the benefit of the army, militia, and the nation, are left to ſtand or fall on their own merit, at a time when "*the morning low'rs, and heavily in clouds brings on the day.*"

It is ſcarce neceſſary to add, that as this plan is calulated for the meridian of England alone, that Scotland and Ireland muſt continue to be infeſted with the preſent mode of levying men; that apprentices to the ſea ſervice, under 2 and 3 *ann.* and artificers in his Majeſty's docks, are never to be balloted into the army, and that all other perſons apprenticed by pariſhes are held excuſed until their apprenticeſhip is expired.

As it is probable that errors may have crept into this plan, the Author hopes the candour of the public will overlook undeſigned miſtakes, as all his calculations are ſtated either in the following eſtimates, or in the Appendix, and liable to correction.

Eſtimates in ſupport of the Plan.

To prove that by adopting the plan propoſed, and raiſing 20,807 Engliſh recruits, inſtead of hiring that number of foreigners, a ſaving would redound to the nation of 371,000*l.* for the firſt year, and 240,000*l.* for every future year, that foreigners continued on Britiſh pay, compare the following eſtimates:

For

For the first year.	£.	s.	d.
Levy money to 20,807 Germans - -	210,693	11	4½
Charge of defraying ditto for one year, (by eſtimate delivered to parliament) - -	553,226	19	11½
Total charge of 20,807 foreigners for the firſt year	763,920	11	4

Eſtimate of levy money to 20,807 Engliſh recruits, at 3*l.* per man, contingencies included -	78,911	14	0
Charge of defraying ditto for one year -	253,151	16	8
Charge of 10 additional lieutenants to 70 regiments	59,616	13	4
Charge of 10 additional ſerjeants and corporals to ditto	243	6	8
Total charge of 20,807 Engliſh for the firſt year	391,923	10	8

Total charge of 20,807 foreigners for the firſt year, charge of tranſports not included,	763,920	11	4
Total charge of 20,807 Engliſh recruits for the firſt year - - - -	391,923	10	8
Difference of the two eſtimates for the firſt year	371,996	0	8

To ſhow that the ſaving for the ſecond and every future year would be 240,000*l.* compare theſe eſtimates.

Eſtimate of defraying 20,807 foreigners for the ſecond year - - - -	553,226	19	11½
Eſtimate of defraying 20,807 Engliſh recruits, with additional officers, for ditto - -	313,011	16	8
Difference of eſtimates for the ſecond year -	240,275	3	3½

To prove that 718,000*l.* would be ſaved to the nation in one year by eſtabliſhing this plan now, inſtead of hiring 20,807 foreigners, and embodying the militia on its preſent eſtabliſhment, compare the following eſtimates:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Eſtimate of the preſent militia for the firſt year of its being embodied - - - -	607,178	14	11
Ditto of 20,807 foreigners for the firſt year -	763,920	11	4
Total eſtimate of the militia as at preſent eſtabliſhed for the firſt year, and of 20,807 foreigners for the firſt year alſo - - -	1,371,099	6	3
Eſtimate of the militia on this plan for the firſt year	260,345	10	0
Eſtimate of 20,807 Britiſh recruits and the additional officers on this plan - -	391,923	10	8
Total eſtimate of militia and 20,807 Engliſhmen on this plan - - -	652,269	0	8
Difference of total eſtimates for the firſt year -	718,830	5	7

To prove that 484,000 would be ſaved the ſecond year, examine theſe eſtimates:

Eſtimate of the militia for the ſecond year on its preſent eſtabliſhment - -	504,658	14	11
Ditto of 20,807 foreigners - -	553,226	19	11¾
Total eſtimate of the militia and 20,807 foreigners for the ſecond year - -	1,057,885	14	10½

Eſtimate

	£.	s.	d.
Eſtimate of the militia on this plan -	260,345	10	0
Eſtimate of 20,807 Engliſh recruits for the ſecond year on this plan - -	313,011	16	8
Total eſtimate of the militia on this plan, and 20,807 Engliſhmen, for the ſecond year -	573,556	6	8

Difference of eſtimates for the ſecond year	484,329	8	2½

To prove that 2,000,000 would be ſaved in three years, when 20,807 foreigners are taken into Britiſh pay, and the militia, as now regulated, arrayed; examine theſe laſt eſtimates.

Total eſtimate of 20,807 Germans for three years, (Appendix, No. 3.) - -	2,136,100	7	6
Ditto of 20,807 Engliſh recruits on this plan for ditto - - -	1,017,946	4	0
Saving by this plan in three years -	1,118,154	3	6
Total ſaving by the propoſed regulation of the militia in three years - -	825,258	11	9
Ditto by 77 additional companies for the purpoſe of recruiting - - -	93,000	0	0
Total immediate ſaving - -	2,036,412	15	3

The other ſavings, that are to ariſe by a gradual lapſe of time, are purpoſely omitted, with many incidental charges although very conſiderable.

Such

Such is the plan, and ſuch will be its operations; or perhaps greater, by ſhortening the duration, and diminiſhing the frequency of our wars; as the nation will be enabled by it, at a moderate expence, to arm, in a few weeks, to the extent of between ſeventy and fourſcore thouſand men; in both, or either of the above caſes, the lives and millions it would ſave, are beyond the abilities of a *Newton* to calculate.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CALCULATION of the expence of the regiment of Hanau for three years.

	£.	s.	d.
Levy money for 668 men at 30 crowns banco	4,827	2	6
Pay and ſubſidy for three years - -	54,545	6	6¾
One year's ſubſidy after the return of the regiment	6,027	13	1½
Charge of tranſports, victualing, &c. &c. from and back to Germany	2,672	0	0
Total charge for three years - -	68,072	2	2¼

Eſtimate of a Britiſh regiment, conſiſting of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, three captains, twelve lieutenants, ſix enſigns, the uſual ſtaff, and 638 rank and file.

	£.	s.	d.
Levy money at 10*l.* per man, to 638, -	6,380	0	0
Pay to the regiment for three years - -	38,313	15	0
Total charge for three years - -	44,693	15	0
Difference of expence - - - - -	23,478	7	2½

A deduction for arms and tents ought to be made from this ſum, but I cannot exactly ſay what it ought to be: it will not, however, affect the truth of that aſſertion which this calculation was made to prove.

No. 2.

1,700,000*l.* being the amount of the pariſh rates in England and Wales, allowing 5*l.* for the average maintenance of each perſon, there are 340,000 poor maintained in the kingdom.

140,000 of them are admitted to be aged and infirm:
200,000 are thought to be children, of whom
104,000 are males, 96,000 females, in the proportion of 13 to 12.

If one male out of 17 arrives at the age of 16, capable of bearing arms, the preſent number of men liable to be called upon is, *prima facie*, 84,000; but, as an allowance ought to be made for deaths, marriages, apprentices, and artificers in the docks, 57,000 will ſurely be thought a ſufficient one. There remains 27,000 at the diſpoſal of their country.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Particulars of the general charge of 2,136,100*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as the eſtimate of 20,807 Germans for three years.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Levy to 20,807 Germans at 30 crowns banco	150,200	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Additional ditto, demanded by, and paid to, the the Landgrave of Heſſe - -	44,835	1	6
Two months advanced pay to 4,300 men of the Prince of Brunſwick - -	15,657	19	3
Charge of tranſports, &c. at 4*l.* per man -	83,228	0	0
Pay for three years, with the ſubſidy -	1,659,800	19	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Additional ſubſidies after the return of the troops, for one or two years by treaty -	182,417	16	3
	2,136,100	7	6

F I N I S.